addicted to the follies of fashionable society, and particularly indifferent to the welfare of their younger sisters. Providing they were not troublesome, they were left entirely alone, and left to amuse themselves in their own way. So, it will be seen, that Jossie and Fanny Lambert were in great danger of becoming rude hoydens and shockingly ill-bred misses. They were sent to the best schools, but somehow the influence of school never reached home. Colonel Lambert was nearly distracted. He found his deaks ransacked, his papers thrown about, his ink upset, his pens spoiled and fantastic figures drawn on his deeds and mortgages. His books were missing, and his pet newspapers were very often appropriated to the making of kites. When he wanted his hat, it, was, as often as any way on the head of Missing of the house of the making of the head of Missing of the head of the making of the head of Missing of the h CHAPTER I.

Two gentlemen were seated in a spacious, elegantly-furnished drawing-room. The oldest, Colonel Lambert, a well-preserved, genial-faced individual, filled an arm-chair with bis portly person. He wore a pair of gentlement of the later, his son Frederick, was of unusually prepossessing appearance, if regular features, a broad, clear brow, fine eyes, and a highly intellectual expression of countenance are classed among attractions. He was dressed in a nicely-fitting suit of black, spotless linen, a waistcoat immaculate in its whiteness, and a faultless necktie. The arrangement of his hair, the turn of his jetty mustache, the ease of his manners, denoted the man of culture, refinement, and good breeding. CHAPTER I. very often appropriated to the making of kites. When he wanted his hat, it was, as often as any way, on the head of Miss Fanny, who protested that it was a mistake, with such saucy grace, and suffocated him with so many kisses, that he was fain to be mollified, and leave her without the reprimand she so richly deserved. But this could not always last. The mischief-makers would take their places in society anon. Would society tolerate such uncouthness and inelegancies? No; society vilst be humored. The idea of a governess had been pertolerate such uncouthness and inelegancies? No; society Prist be humored.

The idea of a governess had been percolating through the head of our friend for several days. It seemed the only loop-hole of escape from his domeric trials; so the ideal was put into execution. He wrote an advertisement setting forth his wants, and sat down to wait the result.

manners, denoted the man of culture, refinement, and good breeding.

"Well, how do you like my style, Colonel?" he said, with a quizzical smile, turning slightly in his seat.

"Don't flatter yourself that I was admiring your beauty, young fop!" retorted the portly gentleman. "I was only wondering how you would manage to kiss a pair of therry lips with all that hair about your mouth: Faugh! what monkeys boys make of themselves now-adaya."

days."
"Furnish me with the lips, my hon-

"Furnish me with the lips, my honored father, and I will soon convince you that there is a particular way of managing that delicate matter."

"Aye, aye, no doubt! Young America is never known to be at fault about anything. But, in my younger days," added the Colonel, passing his plump hand complacently over his smoothly-shaven chin, "a man would be hooted out of town had he made himself as hideous as most of the male bipeds do now, with their goatees, and imperials, and what not. I declare I'm ashamed of my sex!"

The knight of the mustache laughed. "There's one view of the case," continued the advocate for smooth chins! "that isn't altogether discouraging. When they're twisting and curling and conxing their gray, whith and all shades."

"that isn't altogether discouraging. When they're twisting and curling and coaxing their gray, white, and red whiskers, they are certainly not doing anything worse, which seems a comfort in this degenerate age."

"But this was not exactly what I intended to say when I commenced talking," resumed the well-preserved gentlemen, after a short pause. "I wanted to remind you that a pair of lips, of just the description we were speaking of, await your acceptance."

your acceptance."
Colonel Lambert's bantering tone had

changed to one of serious earnestness.
"Stolen kisses are the sweetest, you are aware," replied Frederick, looking slightly annoyed.
"How old are you, Fred?" asked the

"How old are you, Fred?" asked the pater abruptly.

"Well, that's rather a home question, my honored father; but as you nave undoubted means of ascertaining the truth, I don't mind telling you that I have reached the advanced age of twenty-six."

The fellow called "Fred" put the heel of one book upon the toe of the other, and contemplated that presentation of patent leather with a good deal of satisfaction.

"Old enough! old enough! 'Vhy, boy, I was married at twenty-two. What do you mean by putting off the—"

"Evil day?" interpolated Fred.

"No, you scamp! the happy insy," said the Colonel, shaking his head till the gold-rimmed spectacles trembled on their elevated perch. "Miss Gordon, I learn, is expected home very soon, probably in the next steamer; and it is my wish—in the next steamer.

"House deficited that Frederick Lambert, at this point of his mental so-dilicate. "And a Quakeress, forsooth! Shouldn't we make a handsome couple! I the handsome couple! I fam handsome couple! I fam handsome couple! I fam handsome couple. I fam handsome couple. I fam

mind, my boy, my wish, not my command, for, in such a serious thing as marriage, I would not force the inclinations of any one—that you go to Philadelphia and join her. A week's familiar intercourse will place you on a better footing, in her estimation, than a five years' correspondence."

respondence." "Begging your pardon, my dear father, I don't care a straw for he estimation! Estimation was the word, was it not?" "You are not so indifferent to this mat-ter as you pretend to be, frederick," re-plied Colonel Lambert, with a tithe of disapprobation. "I am serious, and I wish you would favor my remarks with some consideration."

"I am all obedience," answered the fellow called Fred., with dutiful gravity.
"I consider."

"I consider." "Well, then, what do you think of my

polite bow and a graceful wave of the hand, "please to walk into this room and be seated. Jessie, go up stairs."

There was no mistaking the look of command on her father's face as he gave this order, and the disappointed Jessie alustantly chared. reluctantly obeyed.

Colonel Lambort closed the deor and looked at the figure on the sofa. She was young, just how young he could not determine, and attired with great plainty.

Here deep and shawl were of a proposal?" asked the Colonel, repressing a laugh that threatened to get the better of his parental dignity.

"I don't know—that is—I believe—"

"Very lucid," growled the listening ness. Her dress and shawl were of a sombre gray, and she wore a Quaker bonnet. Yes, it indisputably was a Quaker Bonnet, of drab satin! How lucky that

father. "Well, sir, to come to the point, think I don't care to marry a Quakeress. I don't admire the style of dress that the dear creatures see fit to adopt. I know I should quarrel with the gray gowns an

should quarrel with the gray gowns and drab bonnets; and lastly, my respected relative, I should object to being theed and thoughto death."

"Pahaw! All this is gratuitous on your part. I acknowledge that her father and mother belong to the sect called Friends; but a better man than James Gordon toes not like and a kind-somer or more sensible woman than his wife it would trouble you to find."

"But it is the daughter that I am expected to marry, not the father and mother," quoth the impudent Fred.

"Well, well!" As the young lady has

"Well, well! As the young lady has been in Europe two years, I lare say and

governess; perhaps I can suit thee," was the reply, in the most silvery of voices.

"A Quakeress, by all that's good!" thought the Oblane!.

"I after that yet are a teacher. Have you taught long?"

"Long enough to understand my business, I hope," she rejoined, lifting her eyes modestly from the carpet.

"I am in want of c good teacher for my two young daughters; and I not only want them taught books, but manners. They are under very little restraint at present, and I fear are irreclaimably rade. Of course you thoroughly underignores the obnoxious drab bonnet, the gray gowns and the plain language. But, even if she has not, just consider what an economical wife she'll make! No figures, no French hats, no diamons sets, no nick tacks, no balls no particular non nauch money should are in

you."
"But saving money isn't any object with me, my dear sir. You've got such with me, my dear sir. You've got such a supply that I don't need to vorry my head about economy," returned Lambert

"No such thing! I shall be bankrup "No such thing! I shall be bankrupt one of these days, and you will have to clerk it. Confound it! what a racket those children make up stairs. I'll have a governess for the romps before I'm a week older. See if I don't. There's no living with 'em?' exclaimed the partly gentleman, as his ears were saluted by a succession of jumps and shouts of laughter overhead.

ter overhead.
"I agree with you entirely; my young sisters are very rude," assented the young man, glad to change the subject of conversation. "I unqualifiedly second the motion to procure them a governess. She will amuse me perhaps, when I am overcome with ennui, as I am to C.y."

The wearer of the drab bonnet smiled.

"If thee would like a reference I can give thee cne," she said, drawing a folded paper from a bag that hung upon her arm, and handing it to the questioner.

Colonel Lambert glanced at the document, and saw the signature of a well known merchant of the city.

"Is it satisfactory, friend?"

"Quite we; duite to Miss Burns."

Another awkward pause. He had a raind to call in Henrictta or Belle to telp him out of his dilemma. How could Miss Burns, or anybody else, expect him to put questions in a proper manner, about grammar, arithmetic and geog phy, while a pair of large, eloquent eye were looking him full in the face with sevene self-possession? "You'e a lazy vagabond! that's what you're, sir; and, if you don't mind, if it marry the prefty Quakeress myself? laughed the Coloneli glancing according at himself in a long mirror as he left the room to look after ("the romps," as he called his two lively young daughters, Fannio and Jessie.

It will be surmised that Colonel Lambert was a widower, of middle age, san-guine in temperament, and youthful in taste. He had two other daughters, Belle and Henrietta, stylish young ladies,



with my romps. You look good-natured. Governesses are usually cross, or are ex-

home at once."

"Very well, sir," and forthwith Miss Burns drew two gloves off two small white hands, carefully laid aside the drab satin bonnet smoothed her hair a little, and seated herself on a sofa.

"I will ring for my romps, that you may see what a task you have undertaken," laughed the Colonel, touching a bell-cord.

"Send Jessie and Fanny to me," he said to a servant.
"The girls are not willful or disobedi

THE MERELLE SALE CON WAY

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

Meanwhile the Colonel's thoughts took

another turn. He was likely to have trouble with his son. He had set his heart on the boy's marrying the only daughter of an old and much esteemed friend, who seconded his views in so far that he wished the event to take place, provided the young people were critical.

that he wished the event to take place, provided the young people were quite satisfied, "But thee knows, frier. John," wrete Mr. Gordon, "that I am a advocate for made matches. If my girl likes thy boy, and thy boy likes my girl, let them marry; otherwise they are better apart. Ann is coming home soon; let the boy come and see her. I can assure thee he will be welcome."

The Colonel could find no fault with this logic; it was highly practical and sensible, and worthy of James Gordon. But Frederick, though he usually deferred to his father's judgment and wishes, did not, in this case, view the matter through the same spectacles. It is med to him an unromantic and under on atrative way of getting a wife. Nony eyeglances; no beautiful blushes; no week, though stolen kisses; no poetry; no passion; no music he meanight.

though stolen kisses; no poetry; no pas-sion; no music by moonlight; no heart-flutterings; no jealousy; no letters run-ning over with love, and (forgive me, reader) its synonym, nonsense; no coax-

ning over with love, and (forgive me, reader) its synonym, nonsense; no coaxing for the wedding-day; nothing of the old burden of hopes and fears; but, instead, a tame and prosy, and, to Fred's apprehension, a very indelicate way of procuring a good-looking husband for a plain, unattractive girl.

It cannot be denied that Frederick Lambert, at this point of his mental soliloquy, was self-conceited.

Colonel Lambert followed his daughter

o the hall, where stood the object of

Jessie's curiosity, with her back toward

"Hugh," he said, rebukingly, "why have you not shown her to the parlor?" Hugh muttered something about "low people," which, luckily for him, his mas-

people," which, luckily for him, his mas-ter did not hear, and led the way to the

designated apartment.
As the sound of voices the woman

turned around. "Madam," said the Colonel, with

Fred. was not about! Miss Ann Gordon would have had less prospect of becoming Mrs. Lambert than ever.

"You wished to see me?" said the Coi-

onel, interrogatively.
"Yes, friend. Theo advertised for a

rude. Of course you thoroughly under-stand the different English branches,

and know something of French?"

The blue eyes met his own unabashed

What was next to be said? The Colonel was a little at fault. He hardly knew what question to as or how to proceed. To begin at first principles,

would the fact of her belonging to the sect of Friends be an objection? She looked sensible, her thanners were quiet and easy, her language well chosen, at least what he had heard.

"What shall I call you?" he said, after

a pause.

"My name is Bachel—Rachel Burns."

"And you have been living in the city?" continued the Colonel, determined

to take every precaution against decep

and the silvery robe answered, friend."

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1877. "I'm afraid you won't be firm enough

the utter foolishes; and injustice of his r A CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY. supramish prejudice suprams from genus. Quaker. Frederick was non-committal statement of Hou. Jacob Thompsonand kept in the back ground, denying all

"Thee can try me," answered Rachel, quietly.

At this juncture a bright thought popped into the Colonel's head. Perhaps, if Miss Burns became an inmate of his house, Fred., instead of having his prejudices strengthened by her presence, might, through her influence, become reconciled to Miss Gordon, and change his one-sided views of the plain costume and the plain language. It was a brilliant idea; and his mind was made up at once. He would straightway engage Miss Durns without the advice or interference of anybody. Singuarly enough, his embarrassment took flight, and he proceeded to initiate his fair listener into the mysteries of the respective dispositions of Jessie and Fanny, and the various results he was hopeful she would bring about. guidly, and congratulated themselves that "Pa" would have somebody to talk with,

ous results he was appointed bring about.

"I think we shall suit each other, Miss Burns," he added. If you are of the same opinion, you can make yourself at

The President's Policy and Reception in the South—The Speakership and the Texas Pacific Raliroad.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Stevens in Washington, he was beset by newspaper reporters, and as usual was not averset to expressing his views on public affairs. In answer to one reporter, who asked what he thought of the President's Southern policy and his reception in the South, Mr. Stevens said:

"There can be but one answer; his reception has been one quite as enthusies.

ent; but they are mischievous and wild as a pair of colts. Here they come. Steady, steady, my dears! This young lady, Miss Burns, is to be your governess. You know I've been threatening a good while to put you in leading-strings. Make her your best courtesies, my children." was a grand tribute from Georgians to a President whose administration has been in accordance with the constitutional in accordance with the constitutional principles of home rule. This was evidently the case in all sections of the South visited by him in his tour just finished. As to his policy—mind you, don't call it his Southern policy—it has gained for him the cordial approbation of the people of Georgia, and the South. He has made grand strides in doing away with the 'North and South' and putting aside the therriems between the two sees.

The young mad caps came bounding in, full of giggle, expecting to see something very amusing; but the gravity of their father, and the gentle dignity of the "funny-looking woman" put a damper on their exuberant spirits. Laughter gave place to seriousness, an I seriousness to wonder. They awkwardly obeyed his hint at a salutation, and stood staring at the new-comer with open eyes.

The Quakeress arose, kissed "anny, who stood nearest her, passed he arm around Jessio's waist, and said, very quietly, but very sweetly, "I dare say we shall be very good friends."

"And now," said the Colonel, placing a haad upon tach of the curly heads, "tell the house-keeper to show Miss Burns a room, where she can rest until tea-time, when we shall try to become better acceptance.

renthe house-keeper to snow Miss Burns a room, where she can rest until tea-time, when we shall try to become better acquainted."

Ten minutes afterward, Frederick Lambert, who was sitting in his own room, reading, was startled by the entrance of his favorite sister, Fanny.

"Oh, brother Fred., I have such news for you!" she exclaimed, almost breathlessly. "We have got a governess. Jessie and I—a real, live governess! We shall recite our lessons to her, instead of going to school. Shan't we have nice times? Won't there be fun? But, oh dear, what a funny-looking thing she is! Why, brother Fred., she wears a dress of pepper-and-salt color, and her bonnet—oh, such a queer ene—looks for all the world like Nancy's big flour-scoop! And she don't stick out a bit; and you know Fred., that it looks very queer, now, to see one's clothes hang straight down. She makes me laugh, though I try very hard to keep on a sober face. I guess I si all like her, for she don't look at all cross. Father called her Miss Rachael Burns. Don't you think it a constitute the straight of the straight cross. Father called her Miss Rachael Burns. Don't you think it a pretty name, brother Fred? I wi b I kn "Stop, stop, rattlebrain: You will spoil my sympanum!" exclaimed Fred, overpowered by this flow of language. "You talk so loud and so fast, that I don't half understand what you have been saying. Tell me over again, slower." Whereupon Miss Fanny repeated the

general purport of her communication, ending by advising him to be punctual at tea, if he wished to see Mics Burns. at tea, if he wished to see Mirs Burns.

From this jumble of words Frederick
Lambert gathered that there was a stranger in the house, and that said stranger was not a common-looking person, but on the contrary something of a carlosity, judging by his sister's lively description.

He sat down and mused until the bell rang for tea. Ordinarily, he would have gone immediately down; now, however, he stopped a moment to brush his hair, pull up his dicky, and consult his glass.

When he took his seat at the table, he found himself directly opposite the stranger. when he took his sear as the table, he found himself directly opposite the stranger. To his father's formal introduction, her musical "I am happy to make thy acquaintance," made him start with sur-

"A Quakeress!" he inwardly

prise.

"A Quakeress!" he inwardly exclaimed, after having somewhet blundering acknowledged her salutation. "What does this mean? Has my father been playing me a trick! Is the fortress of my heart to be carried by storm?"

These querries passed rapidly through his mind as he glunced at Colone! Lambert. The latter's face was as easy to read as an open book; he saw nothing there like a concealed purpose or hidden plot; but, instead, plain honesty and entire satisfaction. Beside, was not the obnoxious Ann Gordon in Europe, smoothing off angles and acquiring some new means of husband-catching. The young man had no reason to doubt it, especially when he recalled the conversation of his father, which commences our sketch. No, there was not a peg to hang sus, icion on.

When he could, without incurring the imputation of rudeness, Frederick looked at Miss Rurns estantical.

imputation of rudeness, Frederick looked at Miss Burns attentively. Her figure was rather clender and deli-

Her figure was rather clender and delicate. but exquisitely proportioned; and
very willowy and graceful. Her brown
hair was put smoothly back over a white,
open brow, and fastened in a knot behind.
A soul of sensibility lecked out of her
large, liquid eyes of blue. Her complexion was of that peculiar fairness and
freshness which is so difficult for art to
imitate. Her mouth was small, her lips
and and rips and her smile most atred and ripe, and her smile most at-tractive. Such were the externals of Rachel, the Quakeress. But her dress was so ridiculous in the critical eyes of Frederick, that he half forgot the admirasions he had been forced to make in her sions he had been forced to make in her favor. Her narrow-clinging dress of gray, in such striking contrast to his darling sister's ample skirts; the round crise that covered but could not conceal the beautiful neck and bust; and lastly, the curious thees and thous she so laviably

threw into her conversation. That she talked well, he could not deny; there was a newness and piquancy about her remarks, that, in spite of himabout her remarks, that, its property indifferent self (for he meant to be very indifferent and uninterested) engaged his attention. She displayed neither affection nor egotism, but simply gave utterance to a rare combination of wit and good serse; for, paradoxical as it may seem, the demure Quakeress could say as dry things, in as equally dry a way as anybody else.

interest in the matter

Governesses are usually cross, or and pected to be cross, are they not?" he continued, with a smile, resolved to say Henrietta and Bella looked on lan-

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS' VIEWS.

ception has been one quite as enthusias-tic as ever before accorded a President in any part of the Union. That at Atlanta with the 'North and South' and putting aside the charriers between the two sections and in assauraging the bitter feelings engendered by the war. This must be very gratifying to him: His course so far receives my entire support and approbation. The resson I object to the use of the phrase 'Southern policy' is that it gives a sectional aspect to the question. I prefer 'constitutional policy,' which accords with the great Jeffersonian Democratic doctrine of home rule and the settlement by each State of all domestic tlement by each State of all domestic

"You think that President Hayes has done more for the Southern people than Mr. Tilden could have done?"

"I think that Mr. Hayes has done more for pacification of the country, under the doctrine of home rule, than Mr. Tilden could have done had he bear inaugurated."

"In the way of appointments what further steps do you think he can take towards such pacification?"
"He can do this: He can appoint a representative Southern man representative Southern than to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench. The South has now no representative on that bench. Let him appoint to the position one of the South's ablest and truest men, and it will be another further grand step towards the accomplishment of the

ends which he seems so earnestly to de-"Who in the South do you think would

fill your bill?"
"Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia, by all means. He is, in my whose names I have heard mention

serious opposition manifested towards the President either by Democrats, or

disaffected Republicans?

Mr. Stephens—No, sir. I think Mr.

Hayes' policy will be unanimously sustained by the Democrats. Of course there may be some Democrats in the House who will be disposed to pronounce against the validity of his title to the Presidency, but so far as the acts of the administration are concerned affecting public questions of interest to the country in general, I think the President will be unanimously sustained by the country in general of the country in general o be unanimously sustained by the Democrats, and as Benator Bayard said, by seven-tenths of the Republicans in both houses of Congress. When I say "hets of the administration I mean the pacification policy as well as other things."

Reputator. Well do south the best of the say "hets" of the administration I mean the pacific cation policy as well as other things.

of the administration I mean the pacification policy as well as other things! I have cation policy as well as other things! I have administration will develop sufficient strength in the House to render possible the election of a compromise or administration candidate for Speaker?

Mr. Stephens—No. I think that there will be an administration candidate, as the tendency now is toward the conclaration that the President will not have anything to do with the question of the Speakership?

Mr. Stephens—I admit that I was for Cox last year, but Randall having received the nomination by a decided majority vote of his party, and having made a much better Speaker than I expected, I think, all things considered, together with his experience, fact, that he undoubtedly has a right to expect the Speakership. I think this is not because I like Cox less, but because if Randall were not re elected it would be a consult upon him for what I consider the best act of his life.

upon him for what I consider the best act of his life.

Reporter—Do you think this debt of gratitude, as you term it, is sufficient to put down all other considerations, even that in consequence of Mr. Randall's opposition to the Texas Pacific Road?

Mr. Stephens—I am glad you suggested that point. I am decidedly in layor of the Texas Pacific Road. I have seen it stated that Mr. Randall is against it. How such could, be the case I don't

for two years is one of the curlosities now traveling with Barauma show. He car-ries 37 bullets in his body, 116 Bowie-The Colonel was charmed. For once his had done a sensible, as well as polite thing. His romps would become model young icdies, and his son be convinced of and his skull trepanned.

Statement of Hop. Sacob Thompson— Why and How He Went to Borth Carolina as a Commissioner,

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina, has recently published a book from which the following incident is ex-

"Pa" would have somebody to talk with, and that the "little plagues," Jessie and Famie would be kept out of the way. If the Colonel had seen fit to bring a Hottentet into the hease to instruct the younger branches of his family, they in their supreme indifference," would not have questioned the wisdom of the proceeding.

Three weeks had come and gone since the advent of Rachael Burns under the roof tree of the Lamberts. In that time the Colonel had not once mentioned they in effects of the medicine before he again probed the wound. Patient waiters, he had heard were no losers.

Hon. Inomas L. Chingman, of North Carolina is book from which the following incident is extracted:

"About the middle of December, 1860, I had occasion to see the Secretary of the Interior (Hon. Jacob Thompson) on some official business. On my entering the room Mr. Thompson ead to me, rellingman, I am glad you have called, for I intended presently to go up to the Senate to see you. I have been appointed commissioner by the State of Mississippi to go down to North Carolina to get your name of Ann Gordon. He wished to take the secretary of the Interior (Hon. Jacob Thompson) on some official business. On my entering the room Mr. Thompson ead to see you I am glad you have called, for I intended presently to go up to the Senate to see you. I have been appointed commissioner by the State of Mississippi to go down to North Carolina to go when the middle of December, 1860, I had occasion to see the Secretary of the Interior (Hon. Jacob Thompson) on some official business. On my entering the man, I am glad you have called, for I intended presently to go up to the Senate to see you. I have been appointed commissioner by the State of Mississippi to go down to North Carolina to get your name of Ann Gordon. He wished to take the colone had occasion to see the Secretary of the Interior (Hon. Jacob Thompson) on some official business. On my entering the root of the Interior (Hon. Jacob Thompson) on some official business. On my entering the found of th Binte to secede, and I wished to talk with you about your Legislature before I start down in the morning to Raleigh, and to learn what you think of my chance of success. I said to him, 'I did not know that you had resigned.' He answered, 'Oh, no, I have not resigned.' Then I replied, 'I suppose you resign in the morning.' 'No,' he answered, 'I do not intend to resign, for Mr. Buchanan wishes us all to hold out and go out with him on the fourth of March.' 'But,' said I, 'does Mr. Buchanan know for what purpose you are going to North Carolina?' 'Certainly he knows my object.' Being surprised by this statement I told Mr. Thompson that Mr. Buchanan was probably so much perplexed by his situation that he had not fully considered the matter, and that as he was already involved in difficulty, we ought not to add to his burdens and then suggested to Mr. Thompson that he had better see Mr. Buchanan again, and by way of inducing him to think the matter over, mention what I had been saying to him. Mr. Thompson said, 'Weil, I can do so, but I think he fully understands it.' In the evening I met Mr. Thompson at a small social party, and as soon as I approached him he said, 'I knew I could not be mistaken. I told Mr. Buchanan all you said, and he told me he wished me to go and hoped I might succeed.' I could not help exclaiming, 'Was there ever before any potentate who sent out his own Cabinet minister to excite an insurrection against his government?'"

inet minister to excite an insurrection against his government?"

The attention of Mr. Thompson having been called to this extract by Hon. Jeromiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, who was also a member of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, Mr. Thompson responds in a letter to Mr. Black, dated Memphis, Tenn., September 21, 1877, in which he

verbatim a private casual conversation which occurred between us near sevenverbatim a private casual conversation which occurred between us near seventeen years ago. I remember well, just before my departure for North Carolina, I had a conversation with Mr. Clingman, and I remember also the information I wished him to give me. It was to learn from him the political attractor of different members of the legislative, but the conversation made no impression on my mind, and I should have forever forgotten it but for this reminder. It is impossible now to recall particulars.—Whether he asked if I had resigned or not I do not remember; but what is its sequence I could not have forgotten, When told I had not, he assumed that he advised me to see the President again on the subject, and that in obedience to the advised me to see the President again on the subject, and that in obedience to the subject, and that in obedience to the subject, and that in obedience to him and told him the exult. This is an impossibility. To ave suggested such a thing to me by Mr. Clingman would have been an impertinence that I could not have overlooked, and had such a thing been suggested I know I would have overlooked, and had such a thing to me by Mr. Clingman would have been an impertinence that I could not have overlooked, and had such a thing been suggested I know I would have scorned to report a falsehood of the basest kind. He (Mr. Clingman) asys, 'I (Mr. Thompson) told Mr. Buch whose names I have heard mentioned in connection with the office from the South, and his appointment, I think; would man said, and he told me he wished me give almost universal satisfaction through out the Southern States, while it would receive the cordial endorsement of seventenths of the Northern Democracy."

In an interview with another reporter, Mr. Stephens, a great dealhas been said as to tha feeling of the next Congress regarding the President's policy. Do you think there will be a serious opposition manifested towards says, 'I (Mr. Thompson) told Mr. Buchministers to excite an insurrection against his government?" which I must have his government? which I must have heard, and yet made no reply to it and took no exceptions to it. This carries an absurdity on its face. Having said this much about this most remarkable revelation, I feet board, in yiedication of the truth of history, and in justice to the memory of a chief magistrate who held the reins of government in the most trying crisis in the history of the government, to explain some of the facts connected with my mission to North Carollina.

"Some time in the month of Decem ber, 1860, while I was Secretary of the Interior, the Governor of Mississippi sent me a letter requesting me to not as a commissioner of that State to the State of North Carolina, and arge to co-operate with Mississippi in measures for the protection and maintenance of Southern rights. This appointment was unexpected, and took me by surprise. I was known as a co-operationist, and was opposed to separate State action. I believed all the Southern States should have a perfect understanding with each other, and when the time came for movement—if movement must be made—they should all set together and simultaneous. should all act together and simultaneous-ly. At that time Mr. Buchanan had sent to Congress his very able message, in which he denounced scression as a here-sy, unconstitutional and unauthorized. sy, unconstitutional and unauthorized.—
I differed from that message in this:
That while I admitted the constitution
did not provide this remedy for the
States, yet each had retained the right,
from which they had never parted, to
withdraw for cause the powers they had
conferred upon the general government
and resume the full exercise of them.
But as I held, no man would justify secession which was not sufficient to justify
revolution, and as there was not and
could not be deling the administration that in consequence of Mr. Randall's opposition to the Texas Pacific Road?

Mr. Stephens—I am glad you auggested that point. I am decidedly inviavor of the Texas Pacific Road. I have seen it stated that Mr. Randall is against it. How such could, be the case I don't know, but I cannot believe that his antipathy to it would be strong enough to cause him to corruptly organize the committee with a view to defeat the bill. As a friend of that measure I would much prefer to see him in the chair, if he did not abuse the power of the chair in the appointments of the consultees, than on the floor; for in the chair he will have no vote except in case of a tie, whereas if he ware on the floor he could constantly oppose and vote against any measure he dis avored. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he dis avored. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he dis avored. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he dis avored. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he dis avored. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he dis avored. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he discavered. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he discavered. I would may be constantly oppose and vote against any measure he discavered. I would may be could not be defined and intering the administration of Mr. Buchair any place was a decided in the Cabinet. When the Governor's letter was received and I had determined it was my duty to accept the appointment. I sought any difference was a metablication, and may be governor's letter was not and the Cabinet. When the Governor's letter was received and I had determined it was my duty to accept the appointment, I sought and obtained a private interview with the President, and told him I wished a leave of absence to visit the Legislature of North Carolina. At first he endeayored to dissuade me from going, but as I persisted he insisted upon knowing could not be during the administration

ment, and this was known to the whole country, and we could avoid a conflict of

arms and bloodshed, Congress, which was then in session, could and probably would in the meantline provide some compremise which would remove from the Southern mind any apprehension of an invasion upon their rights of property; if I could harry up North Carolina, she thereby would acquire an influence to hold back Mississippi and the Gulf States. To this end I would visit the State. All the influence possible should be exerted to induce the States to have a full and candid understanding of the rights of Southern men in their slave property. Unless that was reached I foresaw that a disruption of the Union was inevitable. If the President preferred I would at once resign, or hold my place, just as he desired. To this he frankly replied that, while he feared I would be subject to misconstruction, yet he could not say he wished me to resign. And with that leave of absence I visited North Carolina, and I am confident I had but one interview with the President on the subject of leave of absence I want but one interview with the President on the subject of leave of absence, and, therefore, I could not have delivered to the President the weighty opinions, and

all he said of Mr. Clingman. And with-out this second conversation all the evi-dence of Mr. Clingman against Mr. Buchanan is mere sounding brass.

"I cannot close this letter without bearing testimony to the greatuess, good-ness and worth of our departed chieftain. It was his fortune to live amid dissolv-ing empires. But a purer man, a more sincere friend, a more devoted patriot, an honester citizen and truer guardian of the public interests never lived or wielded power."

CARDOZO LODGED IN JAIL. Surrendered by His Surety into the Hands of Justice,

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier

COLUMBIA, October 4.
The fact of the arrival of ex-Treasurer Cardozo in Columbia was mentioned in the News and Courier of yesterday. His unexpected reappearance of course occasioned much surprise, as it was generally understood that in common with his numerous friends who are under indictment Mr. Cardozo proposed to prolong his absence from South Carolina until such time as his return should be compelled by process of law. It appears, however, that the public were wrong in this natural supposition as to Mr. Cardo-zo, who returned vesterday of his own accord for the express purpose of ren-dering a requisition unnecessary in his

The ex-treasurer will be represented on his trial by Judge S. W. Melton, and he hastened to Columbia several weeks in advance of the session of the court, for the purpose of assisting Judge Melton in collecting evidence for his defence. The mere fact of his voluntary appearance in this city at this critical time would seem to have heen sufficient growth.

with Nash's peculiarities to feel any sur-prise at his caution or desertion, and in-

Judge Bond.

It only remains to be said, at present, that the ex-treasurer's course in thus coming back voluntarily to meet his trial has obtained for him a certain amount of sympathy and respect on the part of many who were not previously disposed to entertain any very kindly feelings to-

wards him.
Smalls, the colored ex-senator, who claims a re-election to Congress on the strength of the fraudulent vote in Beau-fort last November, is in trouble. The Investigating Committee have a clear case, and if Smalls is not already in custody somebody is to blame.

Associate Justice J. J. Wright made

his apperance in the streets of Columbia again this morning. He is now engaged, possibly, in re-revising his opinion in the celebrated Tilda Norris case in the light of that of Mr. Justice McIver published

in the News and Courier yesterday.

C. McK. pointment of Col. David H. Armstrong to serve out Senator Bogy's unexpired term is thought to be eminently wise, Col. Armstrong is an old-fashioned Democrat, and a man of affairs rather than anything else. We learn from the Missouri press that he was Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee during the whole time when proscription and ostracism were rife in that State, and when the Radicals held carnival through when the Radicals held carnival through their measures disfranchising many thou-sands of people. This position he held when Phelps made his first canvass for Governor, and when Blair tock his life upon his sleeve and went out to battle with the proscriptionists. More impor-tant still, he was Chairman of the State Committee when the passive policy was adopted, which gave Missouri back to the Democracy and paved the way for the return of peace and prosperity to the State, Col. Armstrong earnestly co-operating with the originators of that policy. He has, indeed, been long and intimate-

sarily be my destiny; as yet there was no existing cause when would justify secession; there would be none during his administration, and if the States of the South could and would co-operate and appoint a fature day for a united movement and this way to be south to be

VOL. XIII--NO. 13.

THE COTTON GIR.

History of the Invention-Culture of Cotton-The Old Method of Clean-

The cotton gin was invented in 1793. The culture of cotton was begun in the Southern colonies in 1770. It was an experiment for which the older nations of the world were not prepared; and was suited only to a bold and adventurous people. In 1784, the year after the close of the Revolutionary war, a vessel from this country, that had carried to Liverpool eight bales of cotton, was seized in that port upon the suspicious charge of illicit trade, ground on the presumption that so large a quantity of cotton could not possibly have been the groduction of the United States. Eleven years later than this, in 1795, when the commercial treaty which bears the name of Mr. Jay was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, one article of the treaty, as it originally stood, prohibited the exportation from this country, in American vessels, of such articles as Great Britain had previously imported from the West Indies. Mr. Any was surprised to learn subsequently that cotton was included in this prohibition, and still more surprised to be made acquainted with the fact, of which he was till these more surprised to be made acquainted with the fact, of which he was till then wholly unaware, that cotton was becom-ing an article of export from the United States. The culture was continued, amid difficulties and embarrassments which constantly threatened its abandonment, till in 1791 the whole amount of cotton exported from the United States was but 189,316 pounds. The next year, that preceding the invention of the cotton gin, the amount exported was diminished 50,000 pounds. There was in fact for the amount exported was diminished 50,000 pounds. There was, in fact, from the incipiency of the culture to the period of this invention, no indication of any tendency to an increase of the production. The chief difficulty in the prosecution of the enterprise had been found to be the extremely slow and laborious process of cleaning the green-seed cotton, or separating it from the seed; and so serious had this embarrassment come to be regarded, that the cultivators were generally inclined to yield to it as an insuperable objection to what had been the grand design of the undertaking, namely, the raising of cotton for the European market.

The green cotton seed is that which is commonly known as the upland or bowed. Georgia cotton, by which name it is distinguished from that produced in the islands and low districts near the shore, called sea island, or black seed cotton. The latter is the finest kind, and derives its name from the circumstance of its having been the first cultivated in this country in the low sandy islands on the coast of South Carolina. It will not flourish at a distance from the sea, and its quality gradually deteriorates as it is its quality gradually deteriorates as it is removed from "the salutary action of the removed from "the salutary action of the ocean's apray." It has a longer fiber than other cottons, and is of a peculiarly even and silky exture, which is applied to give it its superior market value. The expression "bowed," which is applied to upland cotton, is descriptive of the means that were employed for cleaning it, or loosening the filament from the seed, previous to the invention of the totton gin. The process was similar to that employed by hatters for beating up wool to the proper consistency for felting. Brings, attached to a bow, were brought in contact with a heap of uncleaned cotton and struck so as to cause violent vibrations, struck so as to cause violent vibrations, and thus to open the locks of cotton and permit the easy separation of the seed from the fiber. The cleaning was likewise done wholly by hand, the work of the lowestriage being permit the seed from the seed from the fiber. Mr. than that accomplished by the fingers of the slaves. In either case the process the slaves. In either case the process was discouragingly tedlous and alow. Whitney's cotton-gin overcame all this difficulty and furnished the means of separating the seed and cleaning the cotton with such economy of labor and time as at once to give a spring to the agricultural industry of the South, and an impetus to what in a few years, comparatively, became one of the most important branches of the commerce and manufactures of the world. tures of the world.

The green cotton seed is that which is

market.

A TRAMP'S MAXIMS.—In the hip pocket of an old vagrant pulled in by the police the other night, was a memorandum book full of his own writing with pencil, and some of his philosophy is good enough to be preserved;

"Drinking bad whiskey because it is offered free it like getting in the way of bullets purchased by an enemy."

"Honest; is the best policy, but some persons are satisfied with second best. It is hard to be honest on an empty stomach."

"A dry plank under a rain-proof shed

"A dry plank under a rain-proof shed, is better than a feather b d in jali, and one isn't annoyed by the judor bringing in a square breakfast."

"Pay as you go. If you haven't anything to pay with, don't go. If you are forced to go, record every indebtedness and let your heirs settle the bills."

"We should have charity for all. When the winter winds blow cold and drear, we should pity the or fellows in India who are having red-hot weather."

"Politeness costs nothing, but it is not expected that you will wake a man up at midnight to ask permission to go through his hen house. It is more courteous to let him enjoy his needed repose."

"When you pick up an apple core, don't find fault because it is not the xwole itself, but be satisfied with the grace of descent. Do not be ashamed of your occupation. We cannot all be lords, nor can we all be vagrants. As I cannot be a lord I should not lament at being a vagrant. Be truthful and outspoken—that is tell em you are a Chuszo fire

that is, tell 'em you are a Chicago fire sufferer. Be hopeful, cheerful, and good natured. Growling won't cure a sore heel."-Detroit Free Press.

the Democracy and paved the way for the return of peace and prosperity to the State, Col. Armstrong earnestly co-operating with the originators of that policy. He has, indeed, been long and intimately identified with the origination of the Union. Twenty years ago he held the position of postmaster under Buchanan. He preceded the prezent member from Missouri is the National Democratic Executive Committee. In former years he was almost invariably a member of the Democratic Strice Conventions, and as such had much to do with shaping the nominations and platforms of his party. He was one of the thirteen Freeholders who framed the present city charter of St. Louis, and now holds the place of acting President of the Board of Police Commissioners.

He is not a brilliant speaker, but a seal of the commissioners.

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He is no THE OLD BACHELOS'S LAPTER END "A friend in need is a friend indeed."
Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, there is no man more hopelessy; alone in which should be in every family; it only costs 25 cents a bottle and may save many a doctor bill.

"A friend in need is a friend indeed." aske him when it suits them. i'crhaps there is no man more hopelessy; alone in the world than the gallant old bachelor who has outlived the pleasures of youth and turned fifty.—Home Journal.

on.

7. We are not responsible for the views and loss of our correspondents.

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11 and the state of the correspondents as latelligence," and all checks, drafts, money ers, &c., about be made payable to the order cray, &c., about be made payable to the order.

Anderson, S. C., Anderson, S. C. General News Summary.

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— North Caroline has paid for fertilizers within the past twelve months \$3,000,000, and Georgia \$2,000,000.

— According to the Cleveland Plaindealer, "Stanley Matthews is a Senator without a party and a politician without

Two bands of Mothodist colored folks have, within a few days, laid in Baltimore corner stones for new church - West Virginia has between eight

and ten millions of acres of forests, the timber in which is valued at \$75,000,000 as it stands. The clerk of the House of Repre-sentatives states that the Democratic ma-

in the certificates and in the Democratic majority, according to the certificates now in, will be eleven.

— There are in the United States and Canada eight huddred Y. M. C. Associations, with a membership of 100,000, and owning property to the extent of \$250,000,000.

Texas has 1,750,000 people, and Louisiana only about 750,000. When the war ended Louisiana was the more populous State of the two. Three years from new Texas expects to have twenty

from now Texas expects to have twenty Congressmen.

— The New York Commercial Advertiser, Republican, says: "Even the most prejudiced bloody shirtist must admit that the annual crop of negro shootings is remarkably backward in South Carolina this season."

— Judg Kelley gives it as his opinion that the resumption act cannot be, will not be and ought not to be enforced. He thinks that about the first act of Congress will be either to repeal it or extend the time to an indefinite day, which will be about the same thing.

— Russia has, in the last six months, exported wheat to the value of over \$17.

- Russia has, in the last six months, exported wheat to the value of over \$17, 000,000, against wheat to the value of \$8,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. So, in spite of the war, she has had food enough for her own people and a handsome surplus for outside gaand a handsome surplus for outside na-

tions. tions.

The New Orleans Picagune gives warning that there are certain measures of vital importance to the South which Southern Congressmen intend to press this winter with all their energy, and it instances the Southern Pacific rull route, the leveling of the Mississippi, and the improvement of Southern harbors and rivers.

improvement of Southern harbors and rivers.

— M. Thiers' only child—a daughter—died many years ago, and the children of his wife's nephew, Gen. Charlemagne, will inherit the large fortune of the statesman. Mme. Thiers brought her husband a handsome dower; but M. Thiers had already become enriched by his literary works and newspaper ventures before he mavried, and for the last forty years of his life he kept house in the style of a grand seigneur.

— The Havana (Cuba) papers publish articulars of the discovery of what are alleged to be the remains of Columbus in San Domingo. While they do not denythat it is possible that the remains may be those of the great discoverer, they consider it to be highly improbable. According to historical statements, the remains of Columbus were taken from Spain to San Domingo in 1536, and from San Domingo to Havana in 1796 and intered in the cathedral...

— Texas has three thousand prisoners awaiting trial for penitentiary effences, and the Calvert Texan, considering the question what to do with them, seriously suggests that they be organized into a military corps and turned love on Mexico. Of course, if this were done, Texas would care very little whether they killed or were killed, and as either result would be gratifying to everybody concerned, except the Mexicans and the convicts, it is

be gratifying to everybody concerned, exa wonder the idea is not made something

- There will undoubtedly be tempt made at the next session of Con-gress to repeal the tempre-of-of-ice law and to restore to the Executive the power of permanent remove; for official misconduct and impropriety. The argument in favor of this repeal now will be the existence of the law is an obstacle to civil service reform, and that the President in order to reform radically the pubic service, should have what the con ution gives him, the power of permanent

removal.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean having addressed a circular letter to various members of Congress, asking them to indicate their position on the subject of remonetizing silver, has received replies from 197: Of these, 131 are in favor of repealing the law of 1878, and restoring the silver dollar to its old place in coinage; 15 in favor of remonetizing, with condisilver dollar to its old place in coinage:
15 in favor of remonetizing, with conditions; 18 oppose remonetizing; 31 are
undecided, and two decline to answer.
These answers represent every State, and
include 31 senators and 166 representatives. Of the latter 113 advocate the
measure and 15 oppose it.

SULPHUR AS A CURE FOR DIPHTHE-

Sulphur As A Cure for Diphther. RIA:—A chirespondent of a Vicioria, Australia, paner gives the following as a cure for diphtheria:

"Should you or any of your family be attacked with diphthet.", do not be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in Eugland a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Fields on his rounds to witness the co-called wonderful cure he performed, while the patients of others were drooping on all sides. The remedy to be so, rapid must be simple. All he took with him wes powder of sulphur and a guill, and with these, he cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wine glass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily, amalgamate sulphur doss not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed the save it as a gargle, and in ten with water. When the sulphur was well mixed by averit as a gargie, and in ten minut as the nation; was out of danger. Bris. Once kills every insectes of danger. Bris. Once kills every insectes of dangers in man, beast and plant in a few mi vites. Instead of spitting, out the gargle he recommanded the awallowing of it. In extreme cases in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly cleaing to allow the gargling, his blew the sulphur through a quill into the patient's throat; and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a case with dinhiheria. If a nation name gargle, take a live coal of fire, yet it on a shorel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of fleur of brimstone upon it at a time; let the autferer inhals it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentitully used the whole room may be filled almost to sufficiation. The patient can wilk about in it inhaling the funes with the doors and windows that.

A gentleman who has had some opportunities of knowing, says that when the sulpher is blews in the throat through a quill, it is apt to strangle. This is the only objection urged against the remedy.

The happlest moment in a young man's life is, with one exception, when he sends his sweetheart on stairs to ask her papa to come down to the parlor a little while, and her papa sends her book with the intelligence that he has the rhoumatism too had to come down, but to tell Charles that it is all right.